

The Republican.

J. W. SIDERS, Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1879.

It has been decided by the post-office department that advertising sheets made up in the form of newspapers, cannot be mailed at newspaper rates.

A straight Democrat has been elected over a Greenbacker, in the Texas district formerly represented by the late Mr. Schleicher. The Republicans do not appear to have had a candidate in the field.

It is reported that a loan of two millions has been obtained in New York by the Northern Pacific Railroad company for the extension of its line from the crossing of the Missouri to the Yellowstone.

Gen. John A. Dix is dead; he lived almost eighty-one years, and had held many high and honored positions. His famous order, "If any man pulls down the American flag shoot him on the spot" will live as long as the government exists. While his country honored him he honored his country. He was an honest man.

Solovieff the Russian who fired at the Czar, is the son of a groom in the household of the Grand Duchess Catherine. After leaving the St. Petersburg university he became a teacher. He first fell under the notice of the authorities during the inquiries into the Socialist intrigues. He disappeared, and was not heard of until the attempt on the Czar's life.

In his "great speech" last Thursday Senator Voorhees declared that the coming of a dictator was inevitable, and said a great many other things equally silly. We should like to know how the Democracy like such talk when their party is in power, and they are constantly asserting that it is going to elect the next President and control both branches of Congress. Do the Democracy propose to place this government in the hands of a dictator?

The Memphis *Advertiser* hopes the South will not try to conciliate the Northern Democracy. It says: "The South owes nothing to the Northern Democracy but contempt. The Southern people won't let their own political freedom, unaided by the Northern Democrats, who, until the South returned to Congress, had neither power to help themselves nor respectability to lead others as a moral force. The alliance between the Southern and Northern Democrats in Congress has been an unmitigated curse to the South."

A Washington special to the Indianapolis *Journal* says, it is noticeable that the Democratic leaders are not so defiant as they were a few days ago, and they appear to be seriously considering the best means of getting out of their dilemma. Efforts are being made to persuade Democratic speakers to moderate their tone, and to be very cautious about their utterances. There still exists, however, a powerful revolutionary element among them, whom it will not be easy to control. The latter still persist in their determination to refuse to vote the necessary supplies with which to carry on the government if the President should veto the appropriation bills.

In an interview at Washington, on Thursday, Secretary Sherman expressed an earnest hope that Congress would not materially interfere with the financial situation. He said: "Our notes are redeemable in coin and our bonds are at par with gold. Our revenues are increasing, and if let alone our financial condition will be more prosperous than ever before. The statistics show this. Though we are upon coin values, leading staples have advanced in price; most of the industries are in full operation, and new industries are constantly being started. I am in a condition where I see and appreciate these things, and I am sure that Congress itself, whatever a few members may propose, will not do anything to disturb the present improving condition of business."

Thirteen hundred and eighty five bills were introduced in the lower House of Congress Monday. They related to every possible subject with which Congress can have any thing to do. Half of them are bills that failed last session, one-third were of a private nature, while many according to the opinion of their authors were for the relief of the country. Every conceivable opinion on finance was represented by a bill. There was De LaMay's bill for the issue of a thousand millions of fiat dollars, and Chittenden's scheme for the displacement of paper currency by gold and silver, and between these was the financial scheme that every Greenback Congressman had promised his constituents he would have enacted into a law, besides many more equally as foolish presented by men who were supposed to have some sense. There were bills to abolish the tax on spirits distilled from apples and peaches, bills in regard to the public lands, bills to restrict Chinese immigration, a score of bills in relation to railroads, bills to prevent the further increase of our bonded indebtedness, allowing the issue of fractional currency, retiring trade dollars, redeeming silver coin, prohibiting the claims of disloyal persons, and a thousand other bills that will cost the government thousands of dollars to print while not one of them will become a law.

Chicago is a lively city, and everybody there seems to be allowed to do just what they please on the Sabbath, regardless of whether it annoys or displeases the majority. Last Sunday eleven hundred uniformed communists, half of them armed, paraded the streets, displaying inflammatory banners, flaunting them in the face of persons going to and returning from church. They were followed by an ununiformed rabble of one or two thousand sympathizers and rowdies. Throughout the country we find thousands of professing Christians who want to turn over the government to these men, and denounce everybody who opposes them as dishonest. There are five or six hundred farmers in Marshall county, and some business men in Plymouth that think this is the way to bring good times, and some of them will go to the city election one week from next Tuesday, and vote for the representatives of that class. They will yet live to curse their folly in attempting to place the government in the hands of "hoodlums."

The attempted assassination of the Czar will, it seems, lead to the establishment of a military despotism throughout the Russian empire. A ukase has been issued ordering the appointment of a Governor-General for six of the most populous districts with popular despotic powers. It declares that the recent murderous attacks upon high officials and the attempted assassination of the Czar have made extreme measures necessary. The Governors-General will have control of all educational establishments, and will be authorized to summarily remove from their respective districts all persons whose conduct is dangerous to the order of the empire. The order of the arrest of any persons whatsoever on their judgment and responsibility; to suppress temporarily or permanently any newspapers or periodicals, should they appear to have a subversive tendency. The question will now be decided whether the power of the Czar is absolute as in times past. The Emperor of all Russia may find that the growth of liberal ideas has been sufficient to give him some trouble if it does not result in a civil war which will sweep from existence the absolute power that the Czar is now supposed to possess.

Senator Blaine, in his great speech, figuratively skinned some of the most eloquent of the brigadiers and "hung their hides on the fence." To read the speeches of these patriots, or to would infer that the voters in every county and precinct in the South had to deposit their ballots in a box presided over by United States bayonets. Mr. Blaine showed from the actual figures of the War Department, as have appeared in the *Inter Ocean*, that east of the Mississippi river there were but sixty United States soldiers for every million people, and these were guarding important posts and stores. He paid his compliments to the honorable Senators from Delaware and West Virginia, and said:

The honorable gentleman from Delaware is accused of the overruling of the popular will by the troops of the United States, but there is not a single Federal soldier in Delaware. The honorable Senator from West Virginia is accusing about his State being ridden by the iron heel of military despotism, but there is not a single Federal soldier in West Virginia. Nor is there any Federal soldier in Maryland. There are but 192 Federal soldiers in all the State, and they are guarding Fort McHenry, the entrance to Baltimore's beautiful harbor. In Virginia there is a school of practice in Fort Monroe. Outside of that school there is not a Federal soldier in the State. There are but thirty soldiers in North Carolina, guarding a fort at the mouth of Cape Fear river. In South Carolina there are 120 Federal soldiers to guard the entrance to Charleston harbor. There are twenty nine soldiers in Georgia and 18 in Florida. There is not one in Tennessee, Kentucky, or Missouri. There are 37 in Arkansas, 32 in Alabama, and 239 in Louisiana. The great State of Mississippi has not one Federal soldier. Texas has except those guarding the frontier on the Rio Grande.

When the facts are laid bare, the mockery of this pretended fear of military interference will be apparent to every unprejudiced mind. The time and money expended by the extra session of Congress and the excitement occasioned are not the result of honest anxiety on the part of the Democracy for the nation's prosperity, or a fear that a single right will be trampled under foot. There are abundant facts going to show that public affairs are drifting into dangerous hands, but the anxiety is all on the other side; and there was never a period when men were more earnestly called upon to lay aside every prejudice and co-operate with the loyal element in the restoration to power of the men and the party that have brought them through the perils of the twenty years which have just passed.—*Inter Ocean*.

The humbugs who are meditating a run across the continent to meet General Grant upon his return could do nothing more distasteful to the General. The people upon the Pacific coast will give him a royal welcome, and the men of states this side of the Rocky Mountains can well afford to stay at home and attend to their business, and if they desire, join in the enthusiastic welcome when he comes. A few car-loads of bunnies running toward the West on such a mission would not command any large amount of admiration from General Grant or the American people.—*Inter Ocean*.

The steamer Great Republic went ashore on Astoria bar, Oregon, Saturday, and is a perfect wreck. All the passengers were saved, but a boat was capsized by the surf, and Officer Leonard Davis, the boatswain and seven others, were drowned. The vessel is badly broken up.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, APR. 19, 1879.

The astonishing success of the new loan as proposed by Secretary Sherman has proved another set back for the Greenback agitators. That a combination of nineteen bankers in principal cities should have been formed to take \$190,000,000 worth of government securities at a stroke, proves at once the wisdom of the refunding scheme and the confidence which the people feel in the ability of the government to meet its obligations and the general stability of business. In view of the constant and determined agitation for a change in the financial policy, this is very gratifying. The promptness with which the government offer is accepted will be of great advantage in an economical as well as a political point of view, for the expense of negotiating loans heretofore has been largely due to delays. Hereafter there will be only smooth sailing for our financial department in spite of the agitators.

Senator Kellogg has introduced the bill of last session providing for a mail contract by steamship lines between New York and New Orleans to Brazil. It will be re-introduced in the Senate this last session, the majority of Senators of both parties taking the ground that it was essential in the interest of our commercial relations and our industries to do something to improve communication with the great South American markets. The House, however, refused to pass the bill, under the cry of subsidy and the pretence that the bill was for the benefit of John Rauch, the eminent ship builder, who is now running a line from N. Y. Mr. Rauch has since withdrawn from the contest, saying that he cannot afford to continue it. The bill, therefore, is to stand or fall upon its merits before members, as nobody is urging it. Since Congress refused to pass it last session, the Canadian government has accepted a proposition to run a line from Halifax to Brazil paying a liberal subsidy, and the plain fact is that we must do something in that line or lose what little trade we have in that direction.

The success of the bill for the construction of the refrigerating ship to displace vessels supposed to be importing yellow fever has induced parties in the southwest to negotiate with Prof. Gamgee for the organization of a company to build another ship to be stationed on the Mississippi river, and to make and supply ice to the cities there. The new process bids fair to achieve great success both in a commercial and sanitary way.

The strikers and blackmailers who made war upon Capt. Eads touching his Mississippi titles are having a hard time still. The latest report from New Orleans, official and unofficial, show that the assured channel is two feet deep and will be more than thirty feet in a few weeks. What these strikers want is to be bought off with a little of the money that Capt. Eads is to receive from the treasury in a few days. But the captain is too old and shrewd a man to be caught with that kind of chaff.

The Post Office officials who have been here in session a few days, yesterday took an excursion to Harper's Ferry and thereabouts for enjoyment. They signalled their advent there by singing praises to old John Brown, but singularly enough on their return they were treated to an entertainment of a different nature. At the Point of Rocks their train stopped at the same time that the up train from Washington came up. On board the latter train was a negro under arrest for a horrible crime, and a great crowd was in waiting for him. No sooner had he arrived than the mobbed him dragged him a few yards away, and hanged him to an arm of the sign at the railroad crossing, in full sight of both trains and thousands of people. It is remarked as rather disgraceful to our institutions that such an unlawful and horrible mode of punishment could be possible almost within sight of the Capital.

The end of the debate on the appropriations seems to be farther and farther away as it proceeds. Members are prepared generally to have their summer wardrobe sent forward.

Neighborhood Notes.

The First National bank of Crawfordville paid out more money last Saturday than ever before in one day.

A. D. Pittenger, one of the pioneers of Kosciusko county, is lying dangerously ill at his residence near Warsaw.

The farm dwelling of Washington Wallace, situated in Prairie township, Kosciusko county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, \$2,500.

The Crawfordville *Review*, the Democratic organ of that county, was sold on Saturday to Thomas Collins, who formerly owned the paper.

The Winamac *Democrat* says farmers are paying from \$14 to \$16 per month for hired hands, but the tramps want about \$10 a month.

The Pierceton *Independent* grows better as it grows older. It is a neat paper and should be liberally patronized by the people of that vicinity.

Our farmers complain of hard times, and we are not surprised at it. Fat heaves are so scarce that the butchers begin to find it difficult to get a supply. Our merchants have to go to Chicago for meat, potatoes, cabbage, and other produce. Chickens are so scarce, that we can scarcely give our visiting ministers a decent repast! Why are not all these necessities of life produced here in abundance? We even import fresh fish, while the lakes at Syracuse, only 13 miles distant, absolutely swarm with them. Yet people complain of having nothing to do, and growl about the hard times. We need a little more energy and less charity.—*Goshen Times*.

Victor Daniels, late of the Rochester *Sentinel*, has bought the Peru Democrat of John C. Foley, and will publish it as an independent paper.

The establishment of Victor Jacobson, clothing dealer at Fort Wayne, was closed by the sheriff Monday night. Liabilities, \$8,000; assets, light.

The Hobart *Journal* tells of a yearling heifer of that place that gives four quarts of milk a day, though never having had a calf and not being likely to.

The Democrats of Warsaw were terribly indignant over the announcement that Dr. Fletcher had been appointed superintendent of the State asylum for the insane.

The Lafayette *Journal* ventures the opinion that the litigation of the prison officers for the possession of the Northern Prison and the payment of their salaries, will yet result in favor of the new directors, and of Murdoch, their elected warden.

Daniel McFarland, of South Bend, the man who years ago killed Richardson, author of "Beyond the Mississippi" does not meet with much success as a lecturer or reader in adjoining counties. He did not read at Valparaiso because no audience appeared to listen to him.

Father Vineyard, of the church of Assumption, South Bend, while asleep Saturday night, swallowed an upper set of teeth, consisting of four teeth on a gold plate. When he awoke they were so far down his throat that he could not get them, and the surgeons have since failed to extract them. He is suffering greatly, and probabilities are that he will die.

News of the Week Condensed.

Zerend, Austria, has been destroyed by the overflying of the Maros and Koros rivers.

Russian newspapers have been forbidden mentioning the Czar's attempted assassination.

Eight miners were seriously burned by the explosion of a mine near Pottsville, Pa., Friday.

Fourteen miners lost their lives by an explosion of coal gas in a Vancouver Island mine, Thursday.

Peter B. Thompson, post office clerk, Seward, Neb., has stolen over \$12,000 from the mails, and is under arrest.

A tramp crept up behind George Bennett, yardmaster at Tiffin, O., Friday, and crushed his skull with a broken car-link. Bennett is dying.

In Chambers county, Texas, on Galveston bay, two robbers entered the residence of J. Fisher; knocked down Mrs. Fisher and took \$8,000 from the house. One was a notorious desperado named Goodnight.

In the New Orleans contention of colored people, Friday, it was reported that in the Red river parishes the negroes were two to one as compared with the whites, and that emigration was because of the shot gun policy at elections.

On Weedy Creek, Texas, one day last week, a Mexican entered the house of a citizen and in his absence brutally outraged his handsome young wife, and on leaving fatally shot her in the breast. She lived to relate the fact and give a description of the fiend to her husband, who, with friends, pursued, captured and shot the Mexican dead in his tracks.

A fire at Eureka, Nevada, Saturday, burned half the town, including the heaviest business houses, hotels, newspaper offices, telegraph offices, Masonic building and a great number of dwellings. Three hundred families are destitute and 2,000 people are without shelter. A relief committee has been organized. The loss is roughly estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Mayor of Wyandotte Kansas, has issued a proclamation intended to check colored emigration to that place. He warns all concerned that the city of Wyandotte will hold all boat officers, agents or any persons who may be concerned in importing destitute persons to its shores to the strictest legal consequences and penalties of the law attaching to such offenses.

Marshall County Medical Society.

Pursuant to a call the members of the Marshall County Medical Society met at Dr. Eaton's office, in Argos, on last Saturday afternoon and elected the following officers: S. W. Gould, president; J. H. Wilson, secretary and treasurer; W. N. Bailey and G. R. Reynolds, of Plymouth, and A. H. Johnson, of Argos, censors.

Dr. Bailey and Eaton were chosen delegates to the St. Louis Medical Society, on the 20th of May, at Indianapolis, and Dr. Duke and Johnson alternates. The Society adjourned to meet in Plymouth on the first Thursday in June, at 1 o'clock p. m.

The Society commenced its second year with twelve members.

S. W. GOULD, Pres.

J. H. WILSON, Sec'y.

The secretary of war has addressed a letter to General Sherman directing, in case Sitting Bull or any of his followers cross from the British possessions, that they are held as prisoners of war until further orders from the President. In view of this action Sitting Bull and his band have voluntarily subjected themselves to the authority of Great Britain and ceased to be subjects of the United States. They will not now be permitted, even with peaceable intentions, to recross the frontier.

Pen and Scissors.

The taking of the census next year will cost about \$1,000,000. The cold snap caused a great deal of corn and cotton, even as far south as Florida, to be plowed up and planted over.

The crop prospects in the southern California coast counties are better than at any other time for the past seven years.

The Republican majority in Michigan over Democrats and Nationals is over 6,000. Comparing with last year this is a gain of nearly 33,000.

The moral condition of the country would be greatly improved if criminal prosecutions were to take the place of the investigating committees of legislative bodies.

Parole, the best known race horse in America, won the Newmarket handicap last Wednesday, beating Ironony, considered the best four-year old in England. Parole was last in the betting.

The distress in Waterboro, S. C., on account of Wednesday's tornado is so wide-spread that the Charleston authorities have forwarded \$600 worth of provisions and \$1,000 in cash for the relief of sufferers.

Five inches of snow fell at Port Jervis, N. Y., Friday, a foot at Monticello and six to ten inches along the Jefferson branch of the Erie A. R. Soranton snow, hail and wind prostrated two miles of telegraph poles.

Chief Moses having agreed, the President has set aside a large reservation in Washington Territory for Moses and his people, with such Indians as may affiliate and the Secretary of the Interior may send.

No more bonds can be refunded until 1881, when the new ones can be called in, together with \$2,030,000 of sixes on June 30 of that year. Secretary Sherman has succeeded marvelously, and the people have gained millions by it.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

MAXENUCKEE.

BY HONOLAND.

James Duddleson is working for Peter Spangler this summer.

G. P. Cline is working on Henry Grossman's mill, on yellow river.

Oregon Gibbons bought some very nice milk cows in this neighborhood last week.

Mrs. Cory has been very sick with congestion of the bowels, but is getting better at present.

John McFarland has suffered much for several weeks from a catarrh on his hand, but is now feeling better.

All the talk is railroad, and we hope we will get it. If we do get a railroad, we shall have to put ourselves up for sale for pig iron.

The hotel-keeper at this place had a horse stolen, last Wednesday night. Two of our citizens went on the hunt for the horse and found the following morning, and found the horse on the road between this place and Warsaw. The thief has been living at Midway Thoma's the past winter.

CALL and see the "Brown" walking and riding Cultivator at Buck & Toan's. They are the boss. 3t

For a nice stylish hat, go to S. Becker.

The Reason.

The reason for the unprecedented demand for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, is the result of its being of superior strength, uniform quality, containing no unwholesome substance. Having thoroughly tested it, we have no hesitancy in recommending it.

We have employed Mr. Washington Kelley to take charge of the Implement and Machinery branch of our business. He will gladly furnish any information. Call and see what we have, and we are sure we can please you.

THE latest novelties in Gents' Dress shirts, just received at S. Becker's.

Rupture of an Artery in the right arm. Tried the most prominent surgeons in this city without success. By accident heard of Dr. Giles' Liniment Laidle Ammonia. It acted like magic. Am now well.

W. BRAD, Music Doctor, Organist Church of St. Francis, Xavier, S. 12th street, N. Y. Giles' Pills cures Liver Complaint. Sold by all druggists. Sent for pamphlet. Trial bottles 25 cents.

DR. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N. Y.

If you want to have a jolly trip and see the finest country in the world, go with the excursion to Nebraska, May 7th.

Best Housekeepers.

If the best housekeepers in our land are to be believed, there are no flavors or extracts worth half as much as Dr. Price's Special Flavorings. Let Dr. Price's Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, Almond, or Nuttarine flavors once be used, and they will always be desired.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine cheap, our Mr. Kelley will be glad to show you the American.

Da. J. Hoover, having located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Argos and vicinity. Especial attention given to treatment of all old, long standing diseases. Diseases of skin, chronic catarrh and all scrofulous affections. Office at residence, in Hickman property on Sugar street, Argos, Ind. Feb 20 2m

More Valuable Than Gold.

Why do you suffer from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, when a sure and safe remedy can be had by using the Great Constitutional Catarrh Remedy? It has cured thousands of that disgusting complaint, and it will cure you. Feb 13/13

Persons of Taste.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to be directed, on a judgment in favor of Rachel Rosa, Melissa Root, John Root, Sarah Lewis, Co. Elizabeth Root, John Root, John Root, Isabella Wilson, Henry Wilson, Franklin Colp, Jackson Colp and Isaac G. R. and against Joseph, M. S. R. and Mary Jane Fisher, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, May 3, 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house, in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Twenty acres off of the south end of the west half of the north west quarter of section number sixteen (16), Township thirty-four (34), north of range number three (3) east.

Also ten (10) acres in a square form out of the northeast corner of the east half of the south east quarter of section number thirteen (13), in Township number thirty-four (34), north of range number two (2) east.

Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisement laws, subject to redemption.

JOHN V. ANSTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to be directed, on a judgment in favor of William C. Shirley for the use of William Seidell and John Seidell against and against the Marshall County Agricultural Association, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

SATURDAY, THE 10th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house, in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

All the right, title and interest of the Marshall County Agricultural Association, and to a piece of parcel of land situated in Marshall county, State of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of a tract of land, containing eight acres, more or less, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the east side of the Michigan road, where the east and west center line of section twelve (12) Michigan Road lands crosses said road, thence south along the east line of said road twenty (20) rods; thence east parallel with said center section line and twenty (20) rods distant, sixty-four (64) rods, more or less, far enough to contain a Michigan road containing eight (8) acres, and then north parallel with the east line of the Michigan road, thence north along the east line of the Michigan road twenty (20) rods to the place of beginning, and containing the east and west center line of section twelve (12) Michigan Road lands thirty-three (33) rods more or less to the center of Yellow River, thence in a general north-easterly direction to the center of said river to a point where the east and west center section line of section twelve (12) Michigan Road lands crosses said river, thence south along the east line of said river to the north-east corner of the east half of section twelve (12) Michigan Road lands, thence east along the east line of the Michigan road twenty (20) rods to the place of beginning, and containing the east and west center line of section twelve (12) Michigan Road lands thirty-three (33) rods more or less to the center of Yellow River, thence in a general north-easterly direction to the center of said river to a point where the east and west center section line of section twelve (12) Michigan Road lands crosses said river, thence south along the east line of said river to the north-east corner of the east half of section twelve (12) Michigan Road lands, thence east along the east line of the Michigan road 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